40: Kirk--24 [2] S-2 (no date) 1941 Formosans
116, 207, 526

"Men, women, and children among the Japanese, wherever the radio is heard, follow the physical exercises which are designed to promote health and increase their stature. Morning, noon, and night the people are supposed to take advantage of setting-up drills. One of the most impressive sights in Taihoku, the capital, is the ten-to-fifteen-minute daily workout which employees of all ranks in the government offices take at twelve o'clock, just before eating their noonday meal."

45:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AD1 Formosa
~~AD1~~ AD1

204 Press Law, enacted by the Legislative Yuan in 1954, stipulates that a publisher is liable to punishment should his paper be found to incite treason, disturb the public order, or "commit acts of moral turpitude." There is no censorship of any kind before a newspaper or a magazine is printed, but all printed matter is checked by security officers after publication.[5]

In 1954, on the ground that the provisions of the Press Law had been contravened, the publication of five magazines was suspended for ten months, two other magazines were suspended for six months, and three were suspended for three months. In November 1954, the Chinese Government formulated a set of regulations with a view to tightening the control over the press, but they were hastily withdrawn because of the strong opposition manifested by the press association and the legislature.

NEWS AGENCIES

204 207 1. There are twenty-seven news agencies on Formosa. By far the largest and the oldest is the Central News Agency. It was

5. The China Handbook 1954-55, Taipei China Publishing Co., 1954, p. 188.

204 207 established by the Kuomintang in 1924 and maintained a nationwide radio network before the Mainland was overrun by the Communists. In 1948 the Central News Agency was transferred to the control of the government and its head office was moved to Formosa in 1949. Now it has ten overseas offices, and it broadcasts news both in Chinese and in English several times a day.

204 2. The China Union Press, another government news agency, is engaged in the collection of news from the Mainland.

3. The China News and Publication Service is a privately owned news agency which supplies to local newspapers the dispatches of foreign news agencies translated into the local vernaculars. It also publishes a daily paper in the English language, the China News.

4. The Pan-Asia Newspaper Alliance is an international news agency, serving newspapers in twelve Asian countries.

5. The Cheng Hsin News Agency [Industrial News Agency] specializes in financial and commercial news.

214 on the fundamentals of modern sciences and is preparing to publish a second series. The China News and Publication Service is a privately owned concern. Among its notable publications are the Chung-hua Nien-pao [The China Annuals], the China News, an English daily, and the Ch'ing-pao Yüeh-k'an [Intelligence Monthly].

According to the statistics of the Provincial Government, there are 239 printing concerns in the Printers' Union on Formosa. The largest are the Hsing-t'ai Printing Company and the China Engraving and Printing Works, both located in Taipei.

BROADCASTING

• 207 There are twenty-nine broadcasting stations on Formosa. Eleven are located in Taipei, three each in Taichung and Kaohsiung, two in Chiayi, and the rest scattered in other cities of the island.

The most powerful broadcasting stations are the China Breadcasting Corporation, the Taiwan Broadcasting Station, the Army Broadcasting Station, the Air Force Broadcasting Station, and the Cheng-i Broadcasting Station. Each of these makes daily broadcasts to the Mainland. "The Voice of Free China" broadcasts in eleven languages ten and a half hours a day, to the countries of Southeast

• 207 Asia and to the United States, and is directed primarily toward the overseas Chinese and the Chinese newspapers.

In 1954, according to a survey conducted by The China News Press, [6] 37 per cent of the radio programs were educational and 50.7 per cent were classified as entertainment.

Among the five new radio stations established in 1954 one is planned for the Formosan farmer, and another presents special programs for the entertainment of the American forces stationed in Formosa.

There is no television on Formosa. All radio receivers, as a war measure, must be registered with the local telegraph office and owners are required to pay a license fee of NT$10 (US 70 cents) every three months. [7] But it is unlikely that the law is strictly enforced. The actual number of radio receivers in use is not known.

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6. Chung-hua "Broadcasting" in Chung-hua Nien-pao [China Annuals], Taipei, China News Press, Vol. II, February 1955, p. 91.

7. Regulations governing the Registration of Radio Receivers, promulgated by the Ministry of Communications, No. 8593, April 5, 1948; and Regulations Pertaining to License of Radio Receivers, promulgated by the Executive Yuan, No. 3282, June 22, 1951.

•207 The China Broadcasting Company, which manufactures inexpensive radio receivers from parts imported from Japan, estimates that the number of radios in Formosa is under 300,000. The reason for the small number of radios is twofold: the poverty of the people and the uneven distribution of electric power in rural areas. In a survey made in 1952 by the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, it was found that the farmers could not afford to purchase radios costing over NT$150 (US$10), while only 25 per cent of the 800,000 farm families have electricity in their homes.[8] However, the value of radio as an educational medium is fully recognized. There have been various proposals to encourage the farm families and the people of moderate means to own radios. In 1954, the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction distributed 5,000 receiving sets to farmers.

MOTION PICTURES

546 Motion pictures constitute the greatest diversion for the populace on Formosa. On

8. Chinese-American Economic Co-operation, Taipei, U. S. Mutual Security Agency Mission to China, Vol. 1, No. 7, July 1952, pp. 46-51.